THE Bombay Gazette.

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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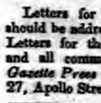
FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.



THE fine new Teak Frigate-built Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, 1045 Tons Register, Commanded by H. Morris, late of the *Eastern Monarch* and *Earl of Balcarres*. Has first class accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

THE "ROWANTREE."

THIS fine A 1 Ship is intended to clear for Liverpool in all October'; having a great part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight, apply to Consignees

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

THE fast-sailing Brig NASRY, 293 Tons, Register, Captain S. A. Box, to sail within 10 days. For Freight or passage apply to Captain S. A. Box at the Office of Messrs Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co., No. 7, Parsee Street, Fort.

Bombay, 17th Oct. 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. G. HIGGINSON, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to dispatch steamers on or about 18th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at Vingorla —Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
" Goa.—Mr Gomes.
" Sedasheygur.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
" Mangalore.—R. Dawson & Co.
" Cannanore.—J. W. Gerard.
" Calicut & Beypore.—James Andrew & Co.
" Cochin.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

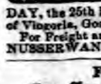
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N Company. Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Screw Steam Ship BOMBAY, Captain J. Woolay, now thoroughly repaired and in good condition, will start to Cochin on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, touching the intermediate Ports of Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.

For Freight and Passage apply to CULLIANDASS NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taverns, Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 1 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

If sufficient Inducement offer to Goga.

THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. Kidder, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie and Passengers, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Bombay Green.

FOR SURAT.

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For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalbadaiwallie, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd October 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellison, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY next, the 25th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

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They feel confident from the extensive area generally they have entered into, to secure *items and domestics* of the *very best quality*; information regarding *House, Tent, Carriage, Horse*, and *articles of Furniture on hire or for sale*, as also of qualified well conducted *artizans* and other employees. They have an efficient staff to clear *Baggage*, &c. through the *Custom House* and *Railway Stations*, to negociate *engagement of passage or freight per Steamers, Sailing Vessels, Bunderees, Palanquin-bearers, Bunder Boats*, &c. to every Port, and they trust to give every satisfaction.

The terms are moderate and detailed in their circulars.

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JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases :—
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

THE following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.
Ditto ditto 2 Pints.
Sparkling Hock ditto 1 Quarts.
Ditto ditto 2 Pints.
Ruedesheim ditto 2 do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn & Campbell.

PORT in Case containing..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing..... 2 " (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 "
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Black and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 " "
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 " "
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ " "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25	Anizette	30
St. George "	23	Créme de Cretis	22
Chambertin "	20	BRANDIES.	
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old Cognac.....	32
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18	Carrice Dupont's do...	25
Do. Pints.	10	Castillon's do...	28
CLARETS.		CORDIALS.	
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.		Old Tom, by Booth ...	25
Old Golden.....	22	GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE.....	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Esthephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. / White do. / Brown do. / Yellow do.	.....Good Dinner Wines...	"	" 24
		"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity .....Quarts		"	" 28
Do. Do. ..... Pints		"	" 15
Red Seal..... Quarts		"	" 24
Do. Do..... Pints		"	" 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		"	" 34
Leoville		"	" 28
St. Julian		"	" 22
Medoc		"	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality....A. DePaul.....Quarts		"	" 40
Do. ....A. DePaul.....Pints		"	" 21
Do. .....C. Moriset....Quarts		"	" 20
Do. ..... do. .....Pints		"	" 12
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }		per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		"	" 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		"	" 18
CURACOA		"	" 42
MARASCHINO		"	" 40
SHERRY BRANDY.....		"	" 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		"	"
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)		"	" 50
Rum .....Fine old Jamaica.....		"	" 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London.....		"	"
Do.....Hollands in cases.....		"	"
WHISKEY .....Glenlivet, Crabbie ...		"	" 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Alloppy's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, COMINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Cominghan & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India :—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black "	" 29
Do. Do. Yellow "	" 29
Amontillado, Red "	" 32
Port Black "	" 18
Do. Pints "	" 25
Claret Blue "	" 20
Do Leoville, Yellow "	" 30
Do. Chateau Margaux. Red Seal	" 35
Champagne, Sparkling	" 36
Do. do. 1st quality	" 24
Sauterne	" 20
Moselle	" 30
Do. Sparkling	" 36
Hochheim	" 20
Pale Brandy	" 30
Do. Do. very fine	" 36
Gin, Old Tom	" 18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	" 28
Cherry Brandy, fine	" 35
Do. do. ..... Pints	" 18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED immediately a CHIEF CLERK in the Traffic Manager's Office. Testimonials and references to be sent to the undersigned. None need apply unless thoroughly qualified. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem.

J. B. HAYES.
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Traffic Department at a salary of Rs. 200 a month with travelling allowances and a free bungalow. He will be required to Superintend the working of Trains, Stations, and traffic for a District of about 100 miles. None need apply unless they are thoroughly acquainted with the duties.

Applications will be received at the Office of the undersigned until 25th instant.

J. B. HAYES.
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office. Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT.—A capacious and airy GODOWN, (suitable for an Office,) situate in Medow Street.

Apply to Treacher & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 18th October 1862.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with Two stories suitable for a Merchant or any other office, with one Godown to hold two Thousand Packages, and other 3 Godowns, each Godown will hold 400 Packages, and 1 Godown will hold 250 Packages. If any body requires them, they can have them separately, and a large open space.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.

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A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR, by Paul de la Roche.—The above master piece, which has caused the greatest sensation at the International Exhibition, has been photographed by an eminent artist by the permission of the owner. It is of the Carte de Visite size and may be had either plain at Rs. 2 each, or beautifully colored exactly after the original at Rs. 3 each.

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GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ¾ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
RICHFORD'S WET and DRY PUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of 4 & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by Dinneford & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
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FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

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ORIGINAL PORTRAITS.

DURING the last three months many celebrated men, who hitherto had steadily refused to allow themselves to be popularized by the Carte de Visite Mania, have been *compelled* to submit themselves to the photographer.

So many fictitious representations of notabilities were in circulation that it became an irresistible argument to induce those so libelled, to place the public in possession of their *veritable* Portraits.

HERBERT & Co. have received an immense stock of original Portraits beautifully colored by the first artists.

Amongst others may be enumerated :—
SIR EDWIN LYTTON BULWER.
GENERAL SIR T. INGLIS.
LORD STANLEY.
GENERAL WILLIAMS (of Kars.)
&c. &c. &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

CAUTION.—Having been informed that a certain party at one of our Military stations has been advertising himself as our Agent, we beg hereby to give notice, that the said party has stated what is false, and caution the public at the said station and elsewhere, not to make any payments to him on our behalf. The only parties in India who are authorised to receive monies on our account, are the following :—

Poona.—Messrs. Hunt, Monnyt and Co.
Madras.—Mr. J. Higginbotham, Publisher and Bookseller.
Agra.—The *Delhi Gazette* Press.
Lahore.—Messrs. Cockell and Co.
Calcutta.—Messrs. R. C. LePage & Co., Publishers.

Chesson & Woodhall.

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

EDUCATION.

MR. AUSTIN MEARS begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Bombay, that having entered into arrangements with Mrs. Boswell to take over the good will and furniture of the School kept by the late Mr. A. B. BOSWELL, he proposes removing the establishment on the 1st day of November next to the more suitable, airy, and commodious premises situated at No. 9, Rampart Row, next door to Messrs. G. S. King & Co.'s Office, where he hopes to meet with a continuance of that cordial support so freely bestowed for many years upon his predecessor, to merit which, and to give entire satisfaction to the parents and guardians of those Pupils who may be entrusted to his care, he will ever himself to the utmost of his ability.

MR. MEARS begs to intimate that he has had upwards of fifteen years' experience as a Teacher, six of which were passed in one of the largest Public Schools in London; and having gone through the course of instruction prescribed by the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, he feels confident that a short trial will prove that he is fully capable, of not merely imparting an ordinary Elementary Education, but also of qualifying his pupils for responsible positions, either in the MERCANTILE or ENGINEERING PROFESSIONS.

MR. MEARS is in possession of documents and testimonials which fully bear him out in the professions he has herein made, and these, together with the school, will be freely open at all times, to the inspection of the Parents and Friends of his pupils.

Terms, as heretofore, 10 Rs. per month.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sites for building or deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations of Nandgam, Chalisgam, Pachora, Julgam, and Wurrungam, will be sold by Public Auction, at the above named Railway Stations, on 1st November 1862, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 50 per cent. at the time of Auction and to pay the balance of the purchase-money within one month of purchase. If the purchase-money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited.

L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.

Dhoolia, 30th Sept. 1862.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,

No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores which they are now selling off at Prime Cost.

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MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

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A SELECTION OF ELLIOTT'S INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS.
A SELECTION OF THE STATUARY AND COURTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, Stereoscopic and for Albums.
*** *Single, or in sets of* 12.
A SELECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS, coloured or plain, for frames and Albums.
A SELECTION OF CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.
The Royal Family, single Portraits:
The Princess Alexandra of Denmark.
The Nobility, and Political Celebrities.
Public Characters.
BIJOU PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

NEW CHROMO.

THE CAVE BENEATH THE HOLY ROCK, From the Painting by Carl Haag executed by the order of the Queen.
*** *Inspection is invited to this beautiful Production.*

THE TEMPTATION AND THE FALL.

A pair of coloured Engravings from the celebrated original pictures by *Claude Marie Dubufe*: elegantly framed.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND SUNDRIES.

A MOUNTED ANEROID BAROMETER to indicate to 9,000 .....Rs. 75 0
ANEROID BAROMETERS, divided to 28" 70' 64 0
CHUBB'S DEED AND CASH BOXES, *Duplicate Keys.*
Deed Boxes 18 by 10 by 5 .....Rs. 25 0
Cash Boxes 10 by 6 by 4 ..... 20 0
Ditto. 9½ by 5½ by 5½ 18 0
BACKGAMMON TABLES 18 Inches, red Rs. 8,
15 inches red Rs. 10, 18 inches red 12 0
DITTO, 13, 15, 18 inches black .....Rs. 6, 8 10 0
PREPARED CANVAS 36 inches per yard 3 0
SCHOOL MAPS on rollers. The British Isles:
Eastern Hemisphere; England, each 12 0
SALOON GUNS, smooth bore, with 500 bulletted caps 100 0
COLOUR SAUCERS in nests and leather cases..... Rs. 3-8 and 4 8

Additions of fresh Drawing Materials and Stationery received by each Steamer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wass, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guserat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Per Overland Mail

PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Tuibet* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

RECENT ADDITION : FINE ARTS.

Barnard's (E.) Landscape Painting in Water Colors, plates 8vo. cloth .....Rs. 16 0
Barrington's (G.) Genealogical Chart of British Architecture; sheet in case 15 0
Cabinet Pictures by modern Artists, imperial 8vo. wood cuts 6 0
Cavalcaselle's Early Flemish Painters 7 8
Dictionary of Italian Painters, edited by Ralph Wornum, crown 8vo. cloth 4 0
Raphael Cupidon et Psyche, texte d' Apulée avec gravures de Raphael, 4to edition 12 0
Ruskin (J.) Selections from the writings of, crown 8vo. cloth 4 0
Waagen's (Dr.) Treasures of Art in Great Britain, 3 vols. 8vo. cloth 20 0
Waagen's (Dr.) Galleries of Art in Great Britain, 8vo. cloth 12 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOW PREPARING,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE PRINCESS OF DENMARK.

HERBERT. & Co. have received an Original Carte de Visite Colored Portrait of the betrothed of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Portrait was taken at Copenahagen, and is coloured by one of the first artists.

By the mail expected on or about the 23rd October. HERBERT & Co. will receive a small supply of the above, and they will be happy to register names of intending purchasers. Price five Rupees.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.,

23, Apollo Street.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FITTING TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.

The Tailoring Department conducted by Mr. Betts—late Betts and Pagan.

MESSRS. E. & Co. have just received a new stock of Woollen Cloths from one of the best West of England Manufactories, consisting of Fine Angolas, Silk, Mixed Tweeds, Cassimeres, Bedford Cord, Cotton Cord, &c. &c.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Plesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, Amon Shaving Soaps.

As Messrs. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

CHARTS! CHARTS!!

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.—The following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys :

Kurrachee Harbour.
Malabar Coast.
Persian Gulf.
Bay of Bengal.
Outlying Charts from Bombay to Persian Gulf.
Straits of Malacca.
Straits of Singapore.
Red Sea, on large Scale.
China Sea, on large Scale.
Coromandel Coast.
Arracan Coast, on large Scale.
Mauritius.
Sea Shell Islands.
Andaman.
Point de Galle.
Mosambique Channel, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, together with all the material necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

H. G. BRIGGS.

Beautifully Colored

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS, each of which is warranted to be an *Original*.—HERBERT and Co. have just imported by the Mail Steamer, upwards of three thousand Portraits of the most eminent Statesmen, Authors, Warriors, Scientific-men, Church Dignitaries, Engineers, and numerous others celebrated in "Arts, Arms and Song."

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES,

FROM MESSRS. COLLARD AND COLLARD, SOLID GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES of best Mahogony, compass 6½ octaves. Patent repeater action and new registered Key Board

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 22nd October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	219 to 223 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
General Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	16 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,300 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. L. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jehar Ahee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Calaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Tarcotie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1835-36	}	93
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		103½
Five and a Half Per-Cent. Loan		111 to 111¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Doller	" 210
Carolus	" 200
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2	0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2	0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To China		No enquires.
To Clyde		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (17TH OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :

	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 380 to 382
Old Surat	" 385 to 390
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 400 to 405
Old Oomrawattee	" 375 to 380
Old Oomptа	" 370 to 375
Old Dharwar Sarajinee	" 360 to 365
Old Bassen, and Nuggur	" 360 to 365
Old Veeraul	" 355 to 356
Khandeish	" 350 to 352
Old Pondicherry	" 335 to 340
Old Accote	" 390 to 395
Old Mangalore	" 360 to 362

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,510.

SEED—Linseed, Cocconada...at Rs. 7-2 to 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Garzeet..... " 8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... " 38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ..... " 39 to 30

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in Aug. 1862, is published for general information :—

	Bombay. Dollars or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bombay. Months.	Bombay. Govt.	Madras. Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Madras. Months.	Madras. Govt.	Calcutta. Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Calcutta. Months.	Calcutta. Govt.
1st Aug. 1862.	7,07,495		40,001	4,83,000			44,08,702		
1st Aug. 1862.	1,31,744		81,157	3,38,456			30,01,163		

CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland China Mail, Sept. 27.)

Hongkong, 26th September 1862.

New Patna.—745$ to 750$—fair enquiry.
Old Patna.—None.
New Benares.—725$ to 735$—fair enquiry.
Old Benares.—None.
Malwa.—760$ to 765$—good drug wanted.
Turkey.—550$—nominal.
Cotton, Bombay.—21¾ to 23¾.
Cotton, Calcutta.—19¾ to 21¾.
Cotton, Madras.—No Market.
Rice, Bengal.—2420 to 2435 ; others, 1890 to 2420.
Copper Cash.—10425 to 10450.
Saltpetre.—9450 to 10450.
Camphor.—32$ to 33$.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 22880.
Gold Bar.—98 touch, 22810.
Sycee.—5 per cent. premium.
Bar Silver.—6 to 6¼ per cent. premium.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 2d.
Private Bills, 4s. 8¼d. at 4s. 8¾d.
With Documents, 4s. 9d.
On Bombay, 8 days' sight, Rs. 228.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight Rs. 227.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 6¼ per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22850 per tael.
Bar Silver, 7¼ per cent. premium, nominal.

(From Sharpe & Co's. Circular.)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 8¼d. at 4s. 9d.
On India, 3 days' sight, Rs. 230.
On Shanghae, 3 days' sight, Taels 75.
On Shanghae, 30 days' sight, Taels 76.
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., 7¼ per cent. premium.
Sycee, 5¾ per cent. premium.
Mexican Dollars, English Invoice, 5 per cent. premium.
Mexican Dollars, Picked, 6 per cent premium.
Mexican Dollars, Unchopped, 2 per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, dirs. 22.72 per tael.
Gold Bars, Pekin, 22 dirs. 40 per tael.
Sovereigns, dirs. 4.50 each.
Spanish Doubloons, dirs. 14 each.
Double Eagles, dirs. 18.

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, Oct. 11.)

We have had a very dull Oil market during the week, and prices continue firm at former quotations. Only a small quantity of Oil is brought forward daily, nor can we look for much improvement until the people return from the harvest, and a little fine weather sets in to enable them to get Copprah dried.

Exports to date are as follows :

	London.	France.	Orders.	Bombay.	Other Ports.	Total.
1862-63.	467	"	"	52	"	519
1861-62.	100	"	"	38	"32	170
1860-61.	377	"	"	5	110	492

COIR YARN.—The market continues fairly supplied with the mixed sorts, and prices have not varied ; of really fine Yarn, there is but little to be seen.

COFFEE.—We have heard of no further transactions in plantation, and no definite price has as yet been put on native. Rs. 31 f. o. b. is spoken of by contractors, but we are not aware of its having been paid.

FREIGHTS.—No Oil tonnage open in the harbour, the rate is nominally £4. 2. 6, and for light freight £3. 10 @ £3. 15/.

The *Alice* clears for London to-day. The *Adelaide* has arrived and begins loading for London.

We regret our advices from Tinnevelly are again late, and we can give no very recent quotations of Cotton.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	2	0 per cent.
3 days' sight	"	1	4	0 "
16 days' sight	"	1	8	0 "
Madras, sight	"	0	8	0 "
3 days' sight	"	0	10	0 "
30 days' sight	"	1	4	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	"	1	8	0 "
16 days' sight	"	1	14	0 "
London, 6 mths' sight	"	2s. 1½d. documts.		
6 mths' sight	"	2s. 1¾d. Credits.		
Sight	"	2s. 0¼d.		

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

By telegraph from Madras.

5½	per	cent.	111½
5	"	do.	104½
4	"	do.	93¾

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight	at 1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interestis allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
October 16th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Circular £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 21th October 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PRESLEE,
Bombay, 17th Oct. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.		
" On demand			
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs.50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Accounts Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. S. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARONO,
Bombay, 20th October 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto sight ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Oct. 21	Victoria (s).....	Nacoda.....	Surat 20 Oct.
	Behar (s).....	Brooks.....	Hongkong 27 Sept.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Oct. 21	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Bancote.
	Forest Queen	Balch	Rangoon.
	Lady Havelock	O'Neill	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Dr. Mackenzie and 244 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, to Bancote.—Captain and Mrs. H. Foreman and Party.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Duke of Willington*, J. Wetherell, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 21ST OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Gloriana.—1 case Indian Condiments, Skins of Birds and Wild Animals, Treacher and Co.

Wings of the Wind.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Celestial Empire.—4 cases Madeira Wine, 1 case Tea, 33 lbs., Remington and Co. ; 292 bundles Linseed, 143¾ cwt., Hassum Moosa.

For Liverpool.

Hahnemann.—100 bales Hemp, 350 cwt., Jaitha Cullianjee ; 7 bales Cotton, 24½ cwt., Cardwell, Parsons and Co.

Beaston Castle.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Panachund Kessowjee ; 6 bales Hemp, 21 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Sir John Lawrence.—199 bales Cotton, 688 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Rowantree.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., D. J. L'sboa.

Aaron Browne.—19 bales Cotton, 66½ cwt., N. B. Mody.

War Cloud.—100 bales Hemp, 350 cwt., Luckhmedass Hurribhoy and Nuthoo Lailjee.

Inkerman.—1 box Tobacco, 56 lbs., George S. King and Co.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—110 bags Coffee, 53¼ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 25 bags Coffee, 25 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 parcel Yearly Report book, Eduljee Wookerjee.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 Box Portraits and Cashmeer Needle'swork, Treacher and Co. ; 1 chest C. Shawls, 16 pieces, Bhugwandass Bunseeder ; 8 chests C. Shawls, 140 pieces, Sewnathroy Panalall ; 2 chests C. Shawls, 39 pieces, Geolabroy Balmuckund ; 13 chests C. Shawls, 189 pieces, Jaynarron Dhunrax ; 2 chests C. Shawls, 17 pieces, Hurkeesondass Cadarnath ; 1 chest C. Shawls, 25 pieces, Azizoola Cooloobdin ; 7 chests C. Shawls, 97 pieces, Azizoola Shookfarahaw ; 23 chests C. Shawls, 415 pieces, Amerchund Curumchund ; 2 chests C. Shawls, 24 pieces, Kissonlall Ramdvall ; 14 chests C. Shawls, 229 pieces, Myadass Ramchund ; 5 chests C. Shawls, 71 pieces, Heranund Lallchund ; 8 chests C. Shawls, 40 pieces, Hurkutroy Ramnath ; 2 chests C. Shawls, 19 pieces, Nundram Rampurtap ; 7 chests C. Shawls, 109 pieces, Jairoy Chooneelall ; 3 chests C. Shawls, 63 pieces, Lallchund Goolabroy ; 5 chests C. Shawls, 78 pieces, Safedin Goolam Hosen ; 11 chests C. Shawls, 205 pieces, Devcesa Churundass ; 3 chests C. Shawls, 48 pieces, Samruthroy Rambux ; 1 chest C. Shawls, 8 pieces, Shaik Jumaloodin Munjee Aza ; 2 chests C. Shawls, 20 pieces, Cumloodin Sumshoodin ; 2 chests C. Shawls, 19 pieces, Jumaloodin Hassloodin ; 2 chests C. Shawls, 37 pieces, Hajee Meerza Mohamud Suffee Mirkey.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—15 bundles Silk, 937 lbs., Hajee Abdool Hosen Babaney ; 5 bundles Silk, 296 lbs., Hajee Abdool Hassen Babaney.

For Aden.

Steamer *Benares.*—2 bales Raw Silk, Sewlall Atmaram ; 1 bundle Silk, Sumsoodin Cassumjee ; 2 bales Piece Goods, B. Moteeram.

Battle Frere.—5 bales Grey Shirtings, 250 pieces, 3 bales Red Twists' 600 lbs., Ayeb Seedic.

For Penang.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 box Sally Root, Treacher and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Fruishard ...	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	"
*946	Auckand, (paddle),...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 8 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Aden and Suez.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley...	Bombay.
204	Comet, 3 (p gun-boat), Sale	Aden.
188	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ...	Chind.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengellay ...	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Beles...	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat), ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Bombay.
*1459	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Bombay.
215	Goolsnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...	Bombay.
99	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ...	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner... ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
149	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ...	Bengal Public Works Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	River Indus,
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ..	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
268	Tigris, 5 (frigautine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	Advertised for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams... ...	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[s.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

700	Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.	(c. l. Oct. 18)
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowanggar.	
1117	Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Cousbers.	
1057	Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 8.)
940	Wings of the Wind, Wiyle—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c.l.Sept.18)
1063	Azulina, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1009	Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 5)
1171	Epaminondas, Heasley—Wallace & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 3)
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson—Dadabhoy Rattonjee & Co.	
1218	Howden, Verri—Pestonjee Cohengarer.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
1336	Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 16)
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1286	Lancashirian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c.l.Sept.13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Aug. 30)
1369	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.	(c.l. July 29)
1435	Queen of the West—Ronnie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. July 23)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 17)
1090	Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee	(c.l. Sept. 6)
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 14)
836	Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 30)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Ronnie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

1096	Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR SINGAPORE & BATAVIA.

299	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lotiff.	(c.l. Oct. 15)

FOR CHINA.

565	Bombay Castle, (s) J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	(c.l.Oct.18)
742	Singapore (s), Grainger.	(c. l. Oct. 20)

FOR MAURITIUS.

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(Special for the Times of India.)

PARIS, 29th *Sept.*

La Patrie asserts that the abdication of the Queen is decided.

Reports of changes in the ministry at Turin, and that Durand resigns

NEW YORK, 22ND.

M'Clellan reports that the Confederates have retreated across the Potomac. Accounts from Kentucky are unfavorable to the Federals.

LIVERPOOL, 30TH.

Cotton firm. Sales 4,000. Imports 30,172.
Consols 93¼ to 5/8.

LIVERPOOL, 2nd *October.*

Cotton steady. Sales yesterday five hundred bales, to-day three thousand.
Orleans 15d. to 27½d.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 21st *Oct.*, 11-20 A.M.

THE steamer *Calcutta* from London anchored.

Will the Electric Telegraph officials explain why our Telegram of English news *viâ* Galle was some eight hours longer in transmission than that of our cotemporary. And why the Telegram numbered 3058 should be three hours later in delivery than number 3053. Up to the present time no Government commercial Telegram has been received by us; surely, there is something very rotten in this Department.—ED. *B. G.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, Captain G. S. Brooks, arrived in our harbour yesterday. She left Hongkong 27th September, Singapore 6th October, Penang 8th, and Galle 17th.

PASSENGERS.

Messrs. R. Habbibhoy and servant; H. Daya and servant; Baboo Mull; N. Abdool Ally; Moorjee Parpia; Henderson; Sigg; Stanborough; Lieut. Paske and servant; Messrs. Hamilton (2); and Mr. Worrell.

The *Behar* spoke the *Ellen Bates* and P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Colambian* on the 18th instant off Cape Comorin.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, Sept.* 27.)

THE London Mail of August 11th arrived here on the 21st instant.

During the past fortnight nothing has been seen or heard of the Rebels in the vicinity of Shanghae. The scattered bands of marauders which appeared in the neighbourhood of the city a few weeks ago seem to have fallen back upon the main body; but no intelligence has been obtained regarding the recent movements of the Rebels, or how they propose to employ themselves during the winter. The views entertained by Her Majesty's Government on the Taeping question and the general defence of our property in China, have afforded satisfaction to Foreign residents in the treaty ports; very little fear for the safety of our people exists that measures should be pushed to greater extremities. It is not felt by any man of ordinary prudence that we are at all called upon to crush the rebellion, any more than we are called upon to give the Rebels possession of Shanghae. As a matter of policy, the utter annihilation of the rebellion by foreign arms is not to be recommended. In the present conjuncture of affairs, where, by English and French force, the Taepings are confined and obstructed, our importance and value in the cause of law and order cannot be overlooked; it might, and no doubt would, alter our footing in China were there no Insurgent forces to repress, and no foreign armaments in the ports and rivers of this Empire. Nothing has occurred, that any one here is aware of, to create a particular enthusiasm on our part in favour of extended hostilities against the Taepings. They are a low set of people, certainly; but if we could only be fully assured that they had abandoned all intention of molesting us, and the districts in our immediate neighbourhood, their existence and depredations would give us very little concern indeed. The Tea and Silk districts, which they hold, are sure to be kept under careful cultivation on account of the profits derived from them; on that head there is no cause for alarm. Were the rebellion, however, at an end, the position of foreigners in China would be appreciably changed, for they would be degraded to a much lower platform than that which, owing to a conjunction of circumstances, they presently occupy.

The employment of European officers and the acquisition of foreign gun-boats by the Imperial government introduces a new element into the old conservative administration of China, and is, though a hopeful feature, not free from the suspicion of containing the probable germs of future complications. Indeed, Earl Grey's remarks in parliament on this subject, and his reference to what occurred in Oude, are undoubtedly the just criticisms of a sagacious and far-seeing statesman. China, in certain other features, gives promise of becoming a second India, but perhaps not one that will be quite so easily dealt with as its western neighbour.

From Peking, we learn that every thing is quiet, and that Cholera is abating. A few other items of intelligence from the Capital appear below. Rumours to the effect that the party belonging to the cabinet which Prince Kung overturned a year ago was beginning to show signs of re-animation have been transmitted from Tien-tsin. We have letters both from Tien-tsin and Peking up to the latest dates, but they make no allusion to the matter.

From the three Northern Ports three is no news of importance.

The Ports on the Yang-tsze River continue to prosper. At Hankow, a meeting of merchants was recently held in order to concert measures for "banding" the settlement, and arranging plans for the roads and drainage. A report of this meeting is given in another column. Kiukiang, at the entrance to the Poyang lake, promises to be a useful and thriving port of trade: the new Green Teas are reported as arriving there in large quantities during the last fortnight.

At Shanghae, a General Meeting of the land-renters was held on the 8th instant, H.B.M's Senior Consul in the chair. The object of this meeting was to propose measures for the better administration of the affairs of the Settlement. The *North China Herald* gives the following digest of what was done:—

The business of the Meeting may be divided into three heads, viz: Administrative, Financial, and Territorial. Under the first head it is proposed to extend the functions of the Municipal Council so as to have control over the Post Office; to appoint a Civil Engineer as Surveyor and Assessor of Taxes; a thoroughly efficient and trustworthy European Interpreter to have a general supervision over all Chinese matters, and an officer to attend at the Custom House and take account of all goods landed or shipped; to increase the Police Force to 140 men, with additional barrack accommodation; and to strengthen the staff of employés by appointing an Assistant Secretary, with new and commodious premises in which to conduct the business of the Council efficiently. It is also in contemplation to remodel the Municipal administration so as to elect a Chairman or President and a Treasurer, with good salaries, and who, like the other officers of the Council, would give up their whole time to their public duties. Further, it is recommended that the Harbour-master's department be connected with the Municipal Council.

To meet the extra expenditure which this increase of the administrative staff would incur, also the extension of local improvements and new public works, a thorough revision of the present financial arrangements is necessary. The Land Tax will be assessed on the area of land valued according to position; the Tax on rental to remain as it is; the Chinese House Tax to be more equitably levied, and the Wharfage Dues to be collected according to the Customs House returns, with the ultimate view of substituting some other mode of levying duties on merchandise and produce. Even these means of raising an increased revenue would be found inadequate to meet the expenditure under the extended Municipal administration; it is therefore deemed advisable to call upon the Chinese Government, to contribute not less than 50,000 Taels annually, out of the immense Customs' dues collected from foreign traders, for the purpose of supplementing the general revenue from the sources already mentioned.

Considerable modifications and additions to the Land Regulations are proposed by H. B. M. Consul, and approved of by the Treaty Consuls, which will materially improve the territorial rights of the Land Renters in the Foreign Settlement, and empower the Council to raise such taxes as they may require from year to year upon a proper legal basis. With regard to the purchase and transference of land, the Consuls propose that a general land office should be under the control of the Municipal Council. This the Council would decline to accept unless the expenses of such office be met by the Chinese Government, irrespective of other moneys furnished by them. Further, the Council deem it proper that they should be invested with power to establish a system of licensing various occupations. It would also be advisable that the Treaty Powers request the Emperor to grant authority to the Council, so as to adjudicate upon Chinese subjects within the boundaries of the Settlement. This would involve the establishment of a judicial department, with a magistrate and interpreter.

All is quiet at Ningpo. An incident occurred there about a fortnight ago that might have led to trouble and disturbance. It appears that the French steamer *Oerestede*, that stationed off Yu Yaou, moved a mile or two higher up the river to join a small flotilla of Cantonese lorchas and other craft which had been pressed in a certain bend of the river for purposes of stoppage and obstruction. The officer in command of the French vessel desired the flotilla to go a few miles higher up: the Cantonese replied that they did not like the proposal, but ultimately, after much squabbling, they obeyed. Two days later, they received an order from the same officer to proceed six miles further up the river; they refused most decidedly to comply with such an order, on the ground that it would place them in too close contact with the Taepings, who were strong in that quarter. Active French steps were adopted to enforce compliance; the Cantonese resented those steps so far as to fire upon the French vessel and kill two men, wounding a third. The officer in command, Captain Marolus, was also slightly touched in the leg by a couple of small shots. Something like a regular fight then followed, the result of which was, that six hundred Cantonese deserted to the Rebels, who are in the vicinity of Shang-yu. H. M. S. *Encounter* happened to be at the Islands for the health of her crew when this wretched affair took place, but her Captain (Roderick Dew) lost no time in taking the *Hardy* up, particularly as the French commander had come down to Ningpo with the *Deroulede*, leaving Yu Yaou to take care of itself, after all this mischief had been created. It is necessary that something should be done to prevent a recurrence of such things; the Cantonese in the river off Ningpo muster many well-armed lorchas and about three thousand men, while we have scarcely a ship, a gun, or a man, to meet the evil. As it was, the six hundred deserters reappeared near Yu Yaou, along with a large body of Rebels. The *Hardy* sent them back by means of a few well-aimed shots. The news of this affair reached Shanghae by means of private letters, and, as usual, was exaggerated; so much so that the *Bouncer* and a French gun-boat were at once despatched to Ningpo; on arriving there, they were ordered back, not being required. The subject, however, is not a trifling one, as the consequences might have been disastrous, and all because a French officer must do business in his own way, regardless as well as forgetful of what the consequences may be. Still, our interests will suffer and our past labour be destroyed by a few blunders like the present. The Chinese dislike the French every where, and not without reason. The Foreign Inspector of Customs, M. Giquel, rushed up at once to Yu Yaou, breathing vengeance, to see into the affair that had caused the withdrawal of the *Deroulede* from Yu Yaou. This gentleman is rapidly acquiring a reputation for not minding his own business; his superiors should look after him, else he may cause trouble in Ningpo.

From Amoy, there is no important intelligence. The country here is not so thriving as it once was. A good trade is carried on by Foreigners.

From Swatow and Fuhchau, there is no news. At the former port, the question of where the Foreign Settlement shall be is still undecided, all sorts of intrigues going on to prevent the Kulut Site from being obtained.

From Manila, we learn that the American ship *Beaver*, of Boston, from Shanghae to Saigon, was wrecked on some islands called Babuyanes during a storm on the 15th August—crew saved. Our usual correspondents' letters, and Market intelligence, will be found in another column.

We learn from Whampoa that a disturbance took place on Sunday last among the crew of the *Duchess of Lancaster*, which was not quelled until an armed boat was sent from Canton. Later accounts say that the crew had been drinking on shore, but were all penitent by the time the boat from H.M.S. *Beagle* reached Whampoa.

At Macao, the trade in Coolies has opened briskly for the season. The return of His Excellency Governor Guimaraes was duly celebrated by public demonstrations. By the Governor's order, Rustomjee has been surrendered to the Honkong authorities, conditionally on his being returned should no criminal prosecution against him be successful.

Great excitement exists at Canton in consequence of the discovery, on the 18th instant, of a conspiracy, the object of which was the seizure of the city by a league of desperadoes during the Literary Examinations now pending. Our information is to the effect that certain suspicious movements being observed in connection with a dwelling house in Honam owned by Howqua, information was sent to him, which, on being communicated to the authorities, led to the arrest of thirteen persons and the seizure of a mass of treasonable documents. The confessions of the men arrested are said to point to a wide-spread secret league, embracing various classes, at the head of which were some priests, a military mandarin of low rank, and similar persons, who, by influencing the credulity or exciting the ambition of their respective associates had constructed a plot which accident alone seems to have disconcerted. The 18th inst. had been fixed on as the day when the city should be thrown into disorder by incendiary fires and similar devices, as it was calculated that at that time all the high officials would be secluded in the Examination Hall, and ordinary public functions brought to a stop, in the usual senseless manner. They might thus have been able to seize the principal defences; but it so happened that the Examiner-in-chief was delayed in his journey, and the examinations were postponed a month. This caused a delay of the enterprise, and meanwhile the discovery fortunately took place. Nine of the conspirators were beheaded on the 19th instant, extraordinary precautions were at once taken by the native authorities. The guards at the gates have been doubled, and strong patrols are supposed to traverse the streets at night. Spies are also said to be active in their search for such ringleaders have escaped The Examination to begin on Monday next, and it is to be hoped that all danger of a rising has passed by. Meanwhile H. M. S. *Beagle* lies in the river for the protection of the foreign community. This conspiracy at Canton coupled with the rumoured disaffection of a party at Pekin, shows that the intrigues of the anti-foreign faction are not at an end. Loau, the enlightened Governor-General of the Two Kwang, is a man who has made a just estimate of the position in which the last war left his country with respect to foreign nations; and he has frankly and honestly accepted the situation. Numerous attempts have been made to get him into disrepute with authorities at Pekin, but without success; and present conspiracy has no doubt been resorted to by his enemies as a last resource to effect his ruin. We have good reason to congratulate ourselves on its failure.

In Hongkong, everything goes on smoothly. The Volunteers are at target practice, and the hot weather is wearing away.

In another column will be seen an affidavit made before a magistrate here by Mr. P. R. Harper, Interim Manager of the Commercial Bank of India. To this document may be added the fact that the Attorney-General, at the close of the case referred to in this affidavit, desired the Court, in the most explicit manner possible, to consider all the imputations he had made on Mr. Harper's character as withdrawn. The present statement on oath, coupled with The Honourable Mr. Smale's retraction in a crowded court, places Mr. Harper's integrity beyond all suspicion.

A case of Shipwreck occurred here lately, deserving of notice as involving a point of some importance. The British barque *James Lemon*, from Cardiff with coals bound to Shanghae, was lost on the Pratas shoal on the night of the 16th instant. In the morning, about eight Chinese craft appeared and claimed the wreck. The captain and crew were permitted to leave the ship with all their personal property. The ship's boats were not considered fit to undertake the voyage to the mainland, and the captain chartered one of the wrecking vessels for $1,000, to take himself and crew to Hongkong,—17 men in all. On reaching this port in safety, after receiving perfectly kind treatment on the voyage, application was made to the authorities here for the stipulated sum—which, considering that the captain and crew had saved their personal effects, was not an unreasonable amount,—when an attempt was made to put them off with $350. The captain says, and truly, that he could not have received better treatment under similar circumstances on some parts of our own coasts; and it is to be regretted that such paltriness should be exhibited on the part of our officials in this case. When the sum is not grossly exorbitant, it is a most unwise breach of faith to diminish it by two-thirds as is here attempted. The consequences of such a policy may be that our shipwrecked countrymen will be left to their fate in future cases of the kind.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

THE *Emeu*, with London mails to 11th August, arrived here on the 21st instant.

The market for Imports is firm both in the North and South, and there does not seem to be much inclination to speculate. Sales of Cotton goods in Tien-tsin had been extensive before the rise in home prices reached that port. The shipment of Raw Cotton from Canton to England continues, and prices have receded. In Exports, large supplies of Teas are arriving in Shanghae and Canton, but without finding ready sale, as the prices demanded by teamen are excessive. The New Greens were fast arriving in Kiukiang, In Fuhchau, the transactions have been large, and a fair business done at Amoy. The amount of Tonnage now in China is enormous, and little offering either on freight or charter.

TIEN-TSIN, *August* 18.—Deliveries comprised 146,000 pieces Grey and 64,000 White Shirtings, 111,000 *T*-Cloths, 15,000 Spotted Shirtings, 36,000 Chintzes, 9,000 Brocades, 6,500 Damasks, 21,000 American Drills, 9,000 Jeans, 10,000 Sheetings, and 1,200 Camlets.

HANKOW, *September* 6.—Of 237 chops of Tea arrived, only 24 remain in stock. Freights to Shanghae, 4 *a* 4½ taels.

KIUKIANG, *September* 14.—10,000 packages new Greens have come in, but find few purchasers at the exorbitant rates asked by the dealers, so that only 1,200 packages have been taken, of mixed Moyune and old leaf. The season's export is 40,500 chests Black, 46,000 Green, and 1,600 piculs Leaf.

SHANGHAE, *September* 17.—In Imports, we have not much to report. The sales are,—11,500 piece Grey and 2,300 White Shirtings, 4,500 *T*-Cloths, 11,500 American Drills, 3,500 Spotted Shirtings, 4,500 dozen Handkerchiefs, 3,600 pcs. Chintzes, with a few Brocades, Camlets, Long Ells, &c. In Export, little has been doing in Black Teas, and stocks are fast increasing. In Greens, also few buyers can be found at the present rates, but the symptoms of a fall are showing themselves. The quantity settled and re-shipped is, of Black 23,000 chests Oopeihs and Ningchows, and 600 Flowery Pekoes, and of Greens 8,000 half-chests, of which about 700 are Japan. The stocks on the market are 13,000 chests Black, and 11,500 half-chests Green, with 1,000 Japan. In Raw Silk, holders are very firm, and less than 2,000 bales have been disposed of. The total receipts (China and Japan) are estimated at 50,000, of which 37,700 have been settled and 35,000 shipped. (exclusive of that by the present mail steamer—1,250 bales.) Stocks, over 10,000 bales. Exchange, on London, Bank 6/½ *a* 6/3½, Credit, 6/3¾ *a* 6/4. Freights, to London, £3 *a* £2.15 for Tea, £4.10 for Silk; to New York, nominally $20. Ships loading, for London, 'Conference,' 'Garrawalt,' 'Geelong,' 'Isles of South,' Ismay,' 'Nile,' 'Osprey,' 'Prosymatia,' 'Raleigh,' 'Sappho,' 'Solent,' and 'Stewart Wortley'; to New York, 'Almena,' 'Game Cock,' and 'Golden West.'

FUHCHAU, *September* 18.—3,000 pieces Grey and 503 Coloured Shirtings, 2,500 T. Cloths, 500 Brocades, are the only sales of Manufactures. In Teas, a large business has been done in low quality Congous, few of fair being left. In Scented, also, heavy transactions have taken place at an advance, the market being all but cleared. The sale reported are 40,500 chests Congou, 2,700 Souchong, 3,000 half-chests Oolong, 550 chests Pekoe, and 15,000 boxes Scented; leaving in stock, 63,000 chests Congou, 4,6000 Souchong, 52,000 half-chests, Oolong, 3,200 chests Pekoe, and 3,000 boxes Scented. Freights, to London, £3.10; to New York, $16. Ships loading, for London,—'Beemah,' Kirkland,' 'John Temperley,' 'Portland,' and 'Weymouth;' to New York, 'Endeavour,' and Jacob Bell.

AMOY, *September* 20.—In Imports, sales, 400 bales Bombay and 1,325 Shanghae Cotton, for export to England,) 100 bales Yarn, 2,000 pieces Grey Shirtings and 850 White, 750 American Drills 1,000 Turkey red Cloths, and a few pieces Spanish Stripes and long Ells. In teas, the principal business has been in Oolongs for trans-shipment at Hongkong. Sales, 1,400 half-chests Congou, 5,800 Oolong, 500 Orange Pekoe and 2,000 Caper. Stocks, 900 half-chests Congou, 33,000 Oolong, 4,000 Orange Pekoe, and 8,400 boxes Plain Caper.

CANTON.—Nothing whatever doing in Imports; Rice even is unsaleable. In Teas, a slight decline having taken place, some settlements were made; but latterly the Teamen have again raised the price, and nothing is doing. The transactions reported are, 20 chops Congou (leaving 95 in stock), 8,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, 13,000 Scented Caper, 1,000 Canton-made Gunpowder, and 2,200 Country Greens. Of Silk, 90 piculs have found buyers at former quotations Freights, to London £3; to New York, $16. Ships loading for London, 'Quantlet,' and 'James Vinnicombe, with 'Dunmail'' and 'Niphon' on the berth; for Liverpool, 'Duchess of Lancaster,' and 'Eveline' (which takes general cargo), with 'Barda' on the berth; to New York, 'Alhambra' and 'E. F. Willets.'

MACAO.—No sales of Tea. Stock 1,000 chests Tayshan, 2,000 Young Hyson, and 700 boxes Orange Pekoes.

HONGKONG.—A little more business has been done in Imports here than in Canton, and the sales are about 4,000 pieces Grey 5,000 White and 2,000 Spotted Shirtings, 3,500 American Drills, 4,500 *T*-Cloths, 600 Camlets, 1,800 Long Ells, 850 Lastings; also 450 piculs Nailrod Iron, and 35,000 piculs Rice. Exchange, on London, Bank 4/8½ *a* 4/8¾, and Credit 4/8¾. Tonnage still in excess.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(*From Charles Jameson's Circular.*)

25th September, 1862.

I mentioned in my last Opium Report, issued on the 9th instant, that prices of Opium in general had not varied more than $15 at $20 per chest. Since then rates have fluctuated very much owing to the speculative disposition of several parties.

PATNA.—The market has been much agitated, particularly a short time before the departure of the steamer *Thunder*, it touching as high as $820 per chest on the 16th. This price soon declined, sales being made as low as $730 on the 23d, but has rallied since to $752½,—the price of this day, or near the same quotation as last advised.

BENARES.—This description of Opium has also varied very much in price, say between $730 at $790 per chest, and it is now quoted at $732½.

MALWA.—A very moderate demand has occurred, and prices have remained steady at dlrs. 765 to dlrs. 770 per chest, deliveries being confined principally to shipments to the Coast on account.

TURKEY.—Stock Estimated at about 380 piculs, and Chinese have cleared some 54 cases at dlrs. 455 to dlrs. 460, this day's quotation remaining the same.

	N. Patna.	*N. Benares.*	*Malwa.*
Estimated stock on 9th Sept.	1,442	827	695
Imported per strs. *Emeu* and *Nanting*	...	...	1,669
	1,444	827	2,364
Exports, &c. &c.	751	378	1,254
Estimated stock, 25th Sept ...	691	449	1,110

SHIPPING CHARTERS & SETTLEMENTS.

(*From J. S. Hook's Circular.*)

'Banda,' Brit. ship, 481 tons, on the berth at Whampoa for Liverpool, at current rates (£3 per ton.)

'Dunmail,' Brit. 771 tons, on the berth at Whampoa for London, at current rates (£3 per ton.)

'Britannia,' Brit. ship, 563 tons: and 'Preston,' Brit. ship, 956 tons, on the berth at Foochow for London, at current rates (£3 per ton.)

'Elizabeth F. Willetts,' Am. ship, 825 tons, on the berth at Whampoa for New York at $12 per ton.

'Leopold Cateaux,' Fr. ship, 867 tons, Macao to Havana, with Coolies, $70 per head.

'Sardinian,' Brit. ship, 1,000 tons, hence to California, $12,000 in full.

'Marianna,' Du. schooner, 250 tons, from Swatow to Cheefoo and back to Hongkong, 7½ cents per picul.

'Cadovius,' Dan. schooner, 280 tons, from Swatow to Tamsui and back to Hongkong $2,500 in full.

'Activ,' Dan. schooner, 176 tons, hence to Ningpo and Coast, $800 per month.

'Colima,' Ham. barque, 200 tons, hence to Amoy and Coast, $1,100 per month.

'Reconnaissance,' Fr. barque, 218 tons, hence to Tamsui and back 40 cents per picul.

'Citadelee,' Ham. brig, 195 tons, hence to Taku, at $12 per ton.

'Orion,' Ham. barque, 362 tons, Whampoa to Taku, $3,000 in full; thence to Cheefoo and back to Hongkong, 40 cents per picul.

'Venezuela,' Ham. barque, 280 tons; 'Scandia,' Sw. barque, 320 tons; 'Blohm,' Dan. brig, 320 tons; 'Pruth,' Brit. barque, 363 tons; and 'Herta,' Ham. barque, 253 tons, on the berth for Shanghae, at current rates ($5 per ton measurement, 35 *a* 40 cents for deadweight.)

'Calliope,' Am. schooner, 280 tons, hence to Nagasaki, $8 per ton, and 60 cents per picul.

'Joshua Bates,' Brit. ship, 620 tons, hence to Melbourne, £2,200 in full.

'Pollux,' Du. barque, 412 tons, Macao to Batavia, guilders 5,000 in full.

'Davo,' Du. barque, 492 tons; and 'J. M. Kemper,' Du. barque, 400 tons, on the berth for Singapore at current rates ($ 4 *a* $5 per ton.)

'Emilie,' Dan. ship, 269 tons, Whampoa to Bangkok and back, 62½ cents per picul.

'Penguin,' Brit. schooner, 186 tons, hence to Bangkok and back, 65 cents per picul.

'Tasmania,' Brit. ship, 1,194 tons, hence to Bombay, $8,500 in full.

AFTER all that has been said regarding the times and seasons of the amalgamation of the medical services, we are able to state assuredly that they are known to no man. Indeed, we are able to state on the highest authority, that the amalgamation scheme, which certainly has been sent home from India, had not at the departure of the last mail reached the Indian Council. We cannot, of course, say that it had not reached the Secretary of State; but we can say that he had not yet "taken it to office." We may allow at least six months before anything definite can be known on the subject. It is true that no scheme had yet been laid before the Indian Council at the time the last mail left London; and the members of Council were then on the wing for a vacation. Therefore we say—wait six months.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla on the 30th instant, for his cold weather tour through the Central India provinces. Letters from the military stations to be visited, bring accounts of the preparations being anxiously made in all departments to meet the searching examination and scrutiny of his Excellency.—*Englishman, Oct.* 11.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's steamer *India* has certainly succeeded in making what Martin Chuzzlewit's captain of the "*Screw*" would call a "spankin run." She left Greenock on the 6th August, crossed the Line on the 22nd, rounded the Cape on the 8th September, and arrived at Galle on the 2nd October, being fifty-six days and a half out from Greenock—fifty days under steam and six and a half under canvas. The *India* arrived at the Sandheads on the 9th, having made the voyage in sixty-three days and nine hours, including forty-eight hours' stay at Galle, with an average of eleven knots an hour through the passage. She was built by Messrs. William Denny and Brothers of Dumbarton, and previous to leaving for this country had a very successful trial trip. She is 1,010 tons gross register, and has direct acting engines of two hundred horse power upon the surface condensation principle.—*Id.*

SINCE the year 1855 judicial processes, both civil and criminal, in the provinces subject to the government of Bengal, have as a rule been forwarded on the public service without payment of postage though in the North Western Provinces, covers containing civil processes are transmitted through the Post Office with the postage prepaid on them, in accordance with a circular issued last November from the Sudder Court; and in England all covers containing civil processes are invariably prepaid before transmission through the Post Office. This matter having been brought to the notice of the government by the Director General of Post Offices in India, it has, we hear, been decreed that, for the future, no civil processes will be any longer treated as being on the public service, but that all expenses will be borne by the parties at whose request they are issued. Before, however, the decision above mentioned was given, the opinions of the local governments of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal were invited. The government of Bombay observed that the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut had reported that civil processes had not usually been sent as on the public service, but that all expenses and postages had been defrayed by the parties in whose interest the processes were issued. This the Bombay government thought to be the most expedient course, and it was averse to any change in the practice now obtaining in that Presidency. The Madras government reported that the lower authorities had already been instructed by the Judges of the Sudder Court, that all civil processes were to be forwarded by post at the expense of the parties at whose motion they had been issued, together with the expense of the requisite postage stamps for their transmission and return, and the usual charge for serving them, and that it highly approved of the rule adopted by the Sudder Court. The Bengal government remarked that the circular which had led to the proposal referred to, was adopted by the Calcutta court on the 30th June last. The government of India has therefore thought fit to cancel the orders of the 28th September 1855, and for the future transmission of all judicial processes, both civil and criminal, which used to be forwarded through the Post Office without the actual payment of postage, is prohibited.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

THE usual salute was fired yesterday from the saluting battery, in consequence of the arrival of the Honorable J. D. Inverarity, at the Presidency.

CAPTAIN CHAMBERLAIN of the Bombay 26th N.I., who has succeeded Capt. Godby in the command of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, served with the Persian expeditionary force on its march to Borazjoon; was present at the battle of Khooshab, and at the capture of Mohumra, on the 26th March 1857. Medal and clasp. Served also in the Deccan against the rebel Bheels in 1858; present and wounded at the engagement of Mandiva.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 11.

WE are informed on excellent authority that nothing has yet been finally decided on as regards the relief of H.M.'s 33rd Regiment at Bombay, which it is rumoured is to come to Poona. It however appears to be very unlikely that the 103rd Regiment will be the relieving corps, as they just now number only about 700 bayonets, and the depot Companies in England are not yet formed. The European regiment which garrisons Bombay has to furnish strong detachments at Surat and other places, which the Royal Bombay Fusiliers in their present numerical strength could not do without reducing them below the number required for garrison duty at the Presidency.

As we hear that orders have been received for providing accommodation for an additional number of 800 or 900 European troops at Poona in the old Left Flank Barracks, it is probable that the Fusiliers will yet stay with us for another year at least. At all events we sincerely hope so.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 20.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 20th October 1862.

BULSAR—Fair, SW. moderate.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light SW.
SURAT—Fair, sultry variable.
BROACH.—Fine: Ther. 29.
GOA.—Hot and partially clouded.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy NE. Ther. 79.
KURRACHEE.—Fine SE.
MADRAS.—Fine NE. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Fine Ther. 83.
GALLE.—Fine moderate winds Ther. 80.

At 9 hours 21st Oct., 1862.

BULSAR.—Fair, SW.
BROACH.—Fine, WSW.
COCHIN.—Cloudy. Ther. 80.
GALLE.—Cloudy. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Hot wind, light variable.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, steady breeze.
KURRACHEE.—Fine, SE.
MADRAS.—Fine, SW. Ther. 83.
PAUMBEN.—Strong, SE. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Pleasant, wind variable.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, 21ST OCT.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

STEALING A WATCH.—Ali Mahomed was charged with stealing a silver watch and appendages on the 19th instant from Sallay Mahomed Sallay.

The prosecutor stated that he kept a coffee shop in Butcher Street but resided in Memmon Street. He knew the prisoner he was in the habit of coming to the coffee shop. On the evening of 19th instant at about half-past seven o'clock, the watch and chain with appendages were hung up on a nail in the house. The prosecutor then went to his shop. On his return about 11 o'clock they were missing, when in consequence of what his mother told him, he reported the circumstance to the police. On the morning of the 20th he saw his watch at the Police Subadar's house. The watch, appendages and case produced were the same as those stolen from *him*, and were his property and of the value of Rs. 80.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of this case to a future day.

STINKING FISH.—Mottoo, woman; was charged with exposing for sale in the Fort market fish unfit for the food of man on the 20th instant.

Mr. Manuel asssistant Bazar inspector stated, that the defendant was exposing fish for sale on the Fort market on the 20th instant and that it was in a very unfit state for human food.

Market Peon No. 3, also stated, that the fish exposed by the defendant was in very bad condition.

The defendant said that the fish was not bad it was only a little stale.

His Worship convicted the defendant, and as it was proved, that she had been summoned several times before for the same kind of offence, he fined her Rs. 5, and cautioned her not to repeat the offence, for if she did, she would be fined in a much heavier penalty.

ANOTHER CASE.—Mungloo, woman and three other fishwomen were charged with a similar offence to the defendant in the last case.

Market Overseer No. 1 and a market peon proved that the defendants had exposed fish in the Boree Bunder market, which was totally unfit for human food.

Mr. Watson, Inspector of Markets, stated, that he saw the fish himself and that it was in a very bad state, and that it was sold to the poorer class of people.

His Worship said that the offence had been proved against the defendants, therefore they were fined Rs. 3 each.

ROBBERY OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Samuel Daniel, who stands charged with robbing a Parsee woman of a number of Government of India notes and other valuables to the amount of Rs. 528-8 was again brought up this day.

Pestonjee Muncherjee said,—I am a Dubash's servant. On Friday last at about a quarter past five o'clock in the evening, I was standing at the corner of the market; and saw the prosecutrix standing there engaging a bullock carriage. She had a small white package in her hand and I saw the prisoner snatch it and run away. The prosecutrix cried out "thief, thief." The prisoner also cried out "thief, thief," as he was running away. We pursued him and he was seized by the Policeman who was here as a witness, and this package containing Bank notes, a watch guard and money was found in his hand. I saw the bundle opened by the European Constable at the Picquet Station.

The prisoner, having been duly cautioned, said, What shall I say, she says that I committed the robbery. How could I take it from her hand in day light. I found it lying down, it is true. I have no witnesses.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions at the High Court.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 20TH OCT.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

TAKING LIQUOR INTO THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Samuel Roberts was charged with taking a bottle of liquor into the House of Correction without due permission on the 17th instant.

Mr. George Lee, Senior Assistant to the Marshal of the House of Correction said,—The defendant is an assistant in the prison. On the morning of the 17th instant, in consequence of information given to me by a Havildar, I sent for a prisoner in the military ward, named George Cork, I desired him to produce the bottle of liquor he had in his possession. He denied that he had any liquor. I then took him into the yard and told him that I knew that he had liquor and that he had better give it up. I lifted up his shirt and took from his waist the small bottle of liquor now produced. It is spirits and appears to be arrack. I reported the circumstance to the Marshal.

Ahmed Ali, Police Ramoosee doing duty at the House of Correction, deposed that about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant, he was on duty at the gate of No. 1 yard, when he saw the defendant go to that yard and to the worksbed there, the defendant called a European prisoner of the name of Cork, when the man came out of the room the defendant gave him the bottle now produced. Cork put it into the waist of his trowsers. Witness then gave information to the Assistant Marshal Mr. Lee.

Cross-examined, Witness was near the stocks when he saw the defendant give the bottle to Cork. The defendant never spoke to witness or reported him for neglect of duty.

Police Ramosee No. 1063 corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

The defendant denied the charge and called the following witnesses.

George Cork said, that he was a military prisoner. The defendant did not give him the bottle of spirits. The sepoy could not see him from the place where he was posted. About two months ago four or five bottles were found in No. 5 Yard. Several buadles containing tobacco and other things had lately been thrown over the wall.

Oliff Lawson, another prisoner stated, that the bottle before the Court and another one had been thrown over the wall into No. 1 Yard. They were thrown over at the upper end. Witness was looking out for a bottle. A stone is thrown over the wall as a signal, then another is thrown back as "all ready." The bottles are then thrown over and caught. Cork caught both the bottles as they were thrown over one after the other.

Some other evidence was produced to show that bottles and parcels were often thrown over the wall into the prison yard.

His Worship convicted the defendant and inflicted a fine of Rs. 25, in default to be imprisoned for one month in the common gaol.

ASSAULT.—Innoos Mahomed, Shaik Mahomed Ismael and Shaik Mahomed Hossein; were charged with assaulting Suljee Ali on the 3rd instant. This case has been before the Court since the 9th instant, but was finally disposed of at this time.

Mr. Barton instructed by Mr. Verral, for the prosecutors.

Mr. Judge for the defendants.

The prosecutor said,—I am a merchant, I charge the defendants with assaulting me; on the 8th instant, at 8 o'clock at night I was passing along the Bengal Poora. Alledeen Peerbhoy, and Moorloo Rulloo were with me. I saw the three defendants and others at the corner of the street. The third defendant struck me with a stick on my left shoulder, the second defendant then struck me likewise with a stick on my left arm. The stick produced is the same as he struck me with. The first defendant struck me with a stick across the face causing a black eye. Megjee Goolam and others were present. At that time I had a bundle of 190 rupees, which I held out to Megjee who received them. I raised an alarm, when after a time two sepoys came up, and I told them what had occurred. We went to Mr. Forjett's. I had never given the defendants any reason for assaulting me.

Megjee Goolam Hoosein deposed, that on the night in question he was in company with the prosecutor, when he was assaulted by the defendants in the manner described.

Mulloo Rulloo corroborated the statements of the prosecutor and the last witness.

Some other evidence in support of the charge having been taken.

Mr. Judge addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants, and then called a number of witnesses. The whole of whom gave evidence which tending to show that the defendants were not in the neighbourhood when the assault was alleged to have taken place.

His Worship, however, did not seem to place much reliance on their testimony, but found the whole of them guilty of the charges preferred against them, and fined them Rs. 50 each in default to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, with hard labour, for two months.

THEFT.—Gainoo Rowjee, was charged with stealing a silver anclet and a silver waistchain of the value of Rs. 21, the property of Anunta Rowa.

The case having been proved against the prisoner,

His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, with hard labour, for six months.

GAMBLERS.—Juwaree, woman; Parpia Jewraz, Moodjee Bhatijee, Roychund Ayramiel and Kesow Calla were charged, the first two with keeping a common gaming house, and the others with having been found gaming therein with money, counters and dice; on the 19th instant.

Police Havildar No. 347 stated, that he went to the house of the two first prisoners on the 19th instant, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. On being shown the room, by the informer, he looked in and there saw the defendants sitting round in a circle on the floor playing with dice counters and money. They (the police) then jumped into the room and arrested the prisoners and also seized dice, counters and money, which were on the floor. Some of the prisoners were known to witness as being common gamblers.

Other evidence in support of the charge having been adduced.

The prisoners when called upon for their defence, denied the charge.

His Worship considered the charge proved against them, fined the first two in penalties of Rs. 10 each, and the others Rs. 5 each.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.—APPELLATE SIDE.

October 15*th* 1862.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HERBERT A

while to confine our operations merely to the protection of our Commercial Stations, and allowed the whol country to be overrun by an organized army of robbers who in a few days turn the richest districts in to deserts, is simply to remain in foolish confidence till we are ultimately ourselves overwhelmed by the tempest. The mode of intervention which we have now adopted is the old one which has been followed with such success in India. We are disciplining the Native Chinese in the European fashion and placing British Officers in command of them. Already an American adventurer in the service of the Imperial Government, who goes by the name of Colonel Ward, has enrolled a considerable body of Chinese Soldiers under European and American Officers. The plan has been also adopted by the British Authorities, and a despatch at the end of May lately published in our columns states that as it is desired by Her Majesty's Government that the defence of Shanghai should be undertaken by the Imperialists as soon as possible, it is necessary that a considerable body of Chinese troops should be disciplined in the European mode, and that authority has been given to Brigadier General Staveley to raise and discipline a body of 6,000, the expense to be a first charge on the Customs' revenue of Shanghai, after payment of the indemnities. When we have once undertaken the responsibility of disciplining and keeping embodied a large force of Chinese troops under British Officers, it is difficult to foresee where our intervention is to end. In no very dissimilar manner has our Eastern Empire been built up. With a force such as is ordered in the above despatch by Her Majesty to be enrolled for the defence of Shanghai, and which by this time no doubt is enrolled, we are virtual masters of China. Thus does commercial ambition lead to directly the same results as the desire of military aggrandisement. Well may Eastern nations dread our ships and our intercourse. The ship brings the merchant, and the merchant brings Soldier; the Soldier brings the Statesman, and the Statesman brings subjection. But where is this extraordinary expansiveness to cease? We appear to be playing in the same part in Asia that Rome did in Europe; is it in our term to be overwhelmed by the weight of the responsibilities we have undertaken? It is a serious question, worthy of deep pondering by those who are thoughtful as to the future of England. Our own domestic institutions are so well balanced; provision is so well taken for the advancement, and prosperity of all classes, and publicity is such an essence in our national life, that, so far as all human probability goes, we might in our own land bid defiance to the wasting influence of time. Our wonderful system of government keeps alive the intellectual, moral and physical activity of our people. Never did England appear so plainly, as at the present moment, to have within her the elements of stability and progress. But we have linked our fate on to mighty Empires, and to peoples alien to us in language, customs and in race, who cannot be assimilated, and consequently must be governed. Pondering on these things, a new political school has arisen in one of the leading Universities, which proposes to sever the connection between the mother country and her larger colonies; to reduce our responsibilities, and to look better after our diminished empire. The state of things that prompts such a proposition is more worthy of notice than the proposition itself. There is a growing conviction, that, vigorous and powerful though she be—more powerful perhaps even relatively speaking than at any period in the past—there is a growing conviction that the Empire of England is becoming too large for permanency. We are pledged equally to every part of it as to the whole. To have any one portion of it wrung from us by violence, would be an exhibition of weakness which might entail consequences the most disastrous. Yet here we are in the year 1862 under the pressure of extraordinary events, pursuing a course of proceeding in China which is unavoidable, and which is all appearance, and by all precedents, must lead to additions to our already too extensive Empire.

SOCIALISM LEGALISED.

(*From the Friend of India, Oct.* 9.)

HAVING received the decision of the Chief Justice of Bengal on the great Rent Appeal Case through the courtesy of the *Indian Jurist*, as we were about to go to press, we must postpone any lengthened remarks upon it till next week. Sir Barnes Peacock, with that lucidity and logical accuracy which mark all his utterances, points out the error of Mr. E. Jackson, the Additional Judge of Nuddea from whom the case is appealed, who decided that the rent may be increased only *in proportion* to the original rate—that if the value of the produce has been doubled the rent shall be doubled, and so on. The ordinary words "fair and equitable" are to be interpreted absolutely without any reference to the original rent. In the present case the produce of each beegah of the land in dispute sold at six rupees instead of three as formerly. The question is, how much of this increase of three rupees is to go to the tenant and how much to the landlord. If, as in the case of Mr. Hills' tenants, the rent has been ludicrously low, a much larger proportion will go to the landlord than if it had been originally high, in order to arrive at a "fair and equitable" result. As the Chief Justice puts it—a tenant's "right of occupancy give him a right to occupy at a fair and equitable rate; but when an alteration in the rent is to be made in consequence of an increase in the value of the produce, he is not entitled in strictness to have it fixed at a lower rate than that which a tenant not having a right of occupancy would give for it." The Chief Justice adds "judging as far as we can from the facts found by the judge, it appears to us that the rent demanded by Mr. Hills is very reasonable, for he asks for only ten annas eight pie in addition to his former rent, out of the three rupees increase." He adopts as the definition of Rent most useful for judges under Act X. that of Malthus in his "Principles of Political Economy." Rent is there defined to be

"That portion of the value of the whole produce which remains to the owner of the land after all the outgoings belonging to its cultivation of whatever kind have been paid, including the profits of the capital employed, estimated according to the usual and ordinary rate of agricultural capital at the time being." The word "outgoings," used in the above definition, must include a fair and equitable rate of wages for the labor employed in the cultivation of the lands, whether that of hired laborers paid out of capital, or the labor of the ryot himself or of his family, and also when the rent is paid in money, the labor and expenses of carrying the produce to market or of converting it into money."

The decision does not touch on the all important question of the retrospective effect of the Act, a point in which the Board of Revenue lately interfered in a manner unbecoming the Executive, which, we trust, the Chief Justice will succeed in preventing for the future. But as this point is raised in another case now before the High Court, we may expect an authoritative decision on it early in November.

This much is clear on the face of the decision that the original error of Act X., so far as it is applicable to Bengal at least, of interfering with and upsetting the landed rights and interests which were the creation of sixty years—and these, years of real progress—will now be legally perpetuated, unless the legislature interfere to prevent the ruin of the tenant and the dangerous unpopularity of the landlord. It is the English land-owner who will feel the effects of the hate which this decision, if honestly applied by the subordinate courts, must engender. Hitherto he alone has allowed his tenantry to sit at rents in many cases a fourth of those exacted by the oppressive native zemindars, in the hope of securing indigo. One of two results will happen. Either, as is already the case, the tenant fearing such heavy enhancement as this decision renders possible, will offer to sow indigo on the old terms, and a system will revive which, created by the East India Company and fostered by its courts, has been a curse to planter and ryot alike. Or, if the English landlord has wisdom and firmness enough to manage his estates and purchase his indigo on systems separate from each other and each fair in itself, his efforts in the Courts to secure his just due in the shape of rent which his neighbour the native zemindar has always exacted, will create a dangerous feeling of hate among the tenantry to both himself and the Government which helps him to exact the uttermost farthing. And who, we may ask, are the judges who shall decide what is "fair and equitable?" There are hundreds all over Bengal, from the most inexperienced and half-paid Deputy Collector just out of school to the trained Additional Judge, specially selected to decide Rent cases, and whose boasted decision is now pronounced wrong. For months every decision in Nuddea not in accordance with Mr. E. Jackson's principle of proportionate enhancement has been upset, and the knowledge of his views has influenced subordinates to decide accordingly, contrary to their own opinion of the law. If the judgment of the Chief Justice is correct, as we believe it to be, what monstrous injustice the judicial authorities of Bengal have been guilty of for months back, since they have been deciding on a principle now pronounced illegal and unfair! Can we expect a landlord who has seen decreed one Rupee an acre of increase, to rest satisfied when the highest authority in Bengal tells him he ought to have got a sum varying from one to six? Will he not now try to appeal, or will he not go into Court again at the end of twelve months? A decision of one rupee a beegah in Mr. Hills' favour instead of 10 annas, will add just ten thousand pound a year to a rent-roll, and this addition is pronounced not only "fair and equitable" and "very reasonable" Sir Barnes Peacock.

Anxious as we are to see the healthy influence of English character and capital permeating every village in India, we confess that we would rather not have the result effected by such means. Yet there are good and intelligent men in India, who cannot see, in a law which thus threatens to ruin the ryot, excite agrarian crime, deluge the Courts with litigation, arrest all progress and make the English settler hated as he is in appearance, the very essence of socialism. They pronounce it a triumph of philanthropy.

BRITISH BURMAH IN 1861-62.

(*From the Englishman, Oct.* 9.)

THE first Annual Administration Report on British Burmah for the year 1861-62, has been published by the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Phayre, at Rangoon, and by the government here. The three provinces of Pegu, Tenasserim and Arracan were amalgamated only a few months before the close of the official year, and having been in force in these three commissionerships for an independent of each other, some of the returns and tables in the present report are incomplete. But comparisons are made between the results of the present and former years, though the old Administration Reports published by each commissioner would have furnished the necessary data. The present report, therefore, will serve rather as the unit of comparison for future years that as a record of the progress which has been made during the past year.

The new procontulate of British Burmah possesses a direct coast line of 900 miles, abounding in harbours, and an area of 90,000 square miles, nearly the same as that of Great Britain and Ireland. A great part of this consists of a narrow maritime region backed by lofty ranges of hills which from effectual barriers to trade or intercourse with all beyond them. The Southern portion or Tenasserim, is characterized as a "wilderness of hills." But there is a wide break in this mountain chain in which lies the fertile delta formed by the noble Irrawaddy and the inferior streams of the Sitang and various smaller tributaries. Among the rivers of India, the Irrawaddy is second only to the Ganges. In facilities of navigation it excels it, and Nature has marked it out as the highway of a traffic nearly equal to that borne by the Indian "Mother of Waters." Such however, it never will become as long as British enterprise is confined the narrow limits of its delta, and its struggling trade is strangled by a double line of custom-houses three hundred miles from its mouth. North of this obnoxious line lies a fine and interesting region, inhabited by a friendly people, separated from us by no natural barriers, and containing within itself a route, and that probably the easiest one, to the northern districts of China. That such a country should have been allowed to remain so long in its self-isolation is strange. Even the last decade, during which the walls of exclusiveness with which the two most inhospitable nations of the East had begirt themselves have been demolished has seen no impression made upon the seclusiveness of such a comparatively insignificant state as Burmah. This is an anomaly in this age of progress which ought speedily to be removed. It is due perhaps in a great measure to the singularly placid nature of the reigning monarch and the mutual esteem with which he and Colonel Phayre are regarded by each other. Great concessions are now indulged in by many as to the results of Colonel Phayre's present mission to the capital, but we have doubts of its being productive of anything but complaints on either side. But to return to Colonel Phayre's Report. The whole of the sea-borne trade of British Burmah amounted last year to upwards of five and a half million pounds sterling. Of this Pegu, notwithstanding its vastly superior advantages over the other two divisions, contributed but little more than half, or £2,800,000. Tenasserim gave £1,080,000, and Arracan £1,020,000. In two years after the trade of the Irrawady is opened from its source to its mouth, the trade of Rangoon alone will be at least ten millions. Of the two great staples of the present trade—viz: rice and timber, the three divisions contributed the following proportions viz:—In rice.

Pegu	£6,50,000
Arracan	3,51,000
Tenasserim	87,000
Total	£9,90,000

Tenasserim is dependent chiefly on her timber trade, and last year exported £666,000 worth of teak while Pegu produced only £70,000 worth and Arracan none. The value of the piece goods imported during the year was £632,000, of this Pegu took the lions' share or £370,000 worth. The value of the trade passing the northern frontier of Pegu from and to Burmah Proper, was £912,000. On this we levied a duty of £61,000, and an equal or greater amount was levied at the Burman custom house.

The revenue of British Burmah last year was £963,000 or nearly a million sterling, this was raised from a population of 1,900,000 souls, which gives an average of more than Rs. 5 per head—a state of things which would set the minds of Indian financiers at rest if it prevailed in other parts of our Eastern Empire. It is in fact just double the amount of taxation borne by any other part of India. Colonel Phayre states that "there is no symptom of the burden being generally too great;" though he admits that "partial alleviation is in some instances desirable. This admission may account in some measure for the naive statement which he makes in another place that "among the Burmese there is no class which can be called wealthy." Pegu appears to be the most populous and the richest, or at least, most heavily taxed division of the province. The population is a little more than a million and it yields nearly sixty lakhs or £600,000 of revenue. In 1854, the first year after its annexation, its Revenue was twelve lakhs. The population of the other two Divisions is about 370,000 each, and they yield revenue in nearly equal proportions.

The revenue administration of British Burmah, if judged of only by its rupee extracting power, must be considered to be in a very satisfactory state.

The judicial work of the country, civil and criminal, is considered by the Chief Commissioner to have been performed in a very satisfactory manner, the introduction of the Stamp Laws effected a reduction of upwards of one third in the number of civil cases. This is stated to have "relieved the courts from much hasty and vexatious litigation, to which the former excessive cheapness of legal proceedings offered every temptation." The stamp revenue amounted to nearly two and half lakhs of rupees.

The Police Section of Colonel Phayre's report is merely an abbreviation of the report of the Inspector General which has already been noticed. The Chief Commissioner has admits that the amount of violent crime was large, but states that the "majority of the worst crimes were perpetrated by armed bodies who crossed into British territory to plunder" and that the marauding bands who cross our northern frontier are well armed and bold in their attacks, but the police have shewn no reluctance to encounter them even when considerably outnumbered." These raids might have been appropriately noticed under the head of "Political," but in this chapter Colonel Phayre is very meagre and merely states that "no event of importance has occurred in the intercourse with the government of Burmah."

In "Agriculture" no great advances have been made. Both New Orleans and Sea Island cotton have been raised experimentally in Pegu. The New Orleans variety is said to be well suited to the climate. It might be raised in unlimited quantities all over the delta, but except under European superintendence there are no hopes of its cultivation being generally adopted. with the present high rate of coolies' wages in Pegu—eight annas per diem—no European can be expected to take to agricultural pursuits in that country without a contract law and encouragement to immigration. Tea planting has been commenced in the state of Arracan and promises to be most successful. The amount of "Ecclesiastical and Educational" charges for the year amounted to Rs. 33,677. The greater part of this, we should imagine, is swallowed up by the "Ecclesiastical," leaving a very slender income for the "Educational" establishment. The government school appear to have been as unsuccessful as the missionary schools have been successful, and it has consequently been recommended that the former be abolished altogether, and grants-in-aid bestowed upon the schools attached to the different missions, and private schools. The public works expenditure of Pegu and Tenasserim was thirteen and three quarter lakhs of rupees. This appears to have been spent after the usual manner of the P. W. D.—*i. e.*, with the smallest possible results. "Great progress" is stated "to have been made in the adjustment of arrears of public works accounts; 1,314 bills have been prepared, and Executive Engineer's account's including unadjusted arrears from 1858-60, have been passed to the amount of Rs. 29,21,012. The cost of the establishment of the P. W. D. was Rs. 2,29,367. The Arracan public works have been hitherto under the Bengal government.

PERSIA AND HERAT.

(*From the Friend of India October* 9.)

THE continuance of the siege of Herat renders it necessary for us to understand the situation of the contending parties. Undoubtedly it is changed since the recovery of Furrah by Dost Mahomed Khan. Up to that time the Ameer might plausibly allege that his territory had been violated, and his honor insulted, by his retaking the Wuleet of Herat; and that he was entitled to vindicate his rights without let or hindrance from any third power. But vindication is one thing and annexation another. It may be that the "great powers" of the East would not very sensitively resent the exaction of some reasonable satisfaction by one offended Barakzai from another,—by the venerable Chief of the family from his presumptuous nephew and son-in-law; or too curiously scan which of the two offered the original provocation. Had the Ameer simply regained the Taimuni country, expelled the Herat garrison from Furrah, and indemnified his treasury for the expenses of the campaign, it is, probable that the dispute might have been regarded in the light of a family quarrel. The sluggish course of Persian politics might not have been ruffled, and the diplomacy of Teheran might still have slept.

Recent intelligence, however, would seem to indicate that the Ameer does not propose to end his enterprize like a fashionable novel, with the forgiveness of his erring nephew, the restoration of his domains, and general rejoicings. His ambitious mind evidently aspires to the inclusion of Herat, like Candahar a few years ago, in the ring-fence of the re-united Dourani monarchy. Impelled in old age as in early youth by that climbing ambition which mounted from the low stage of a jagheer in Hoshtnagar and the petty satrapy of Ghorband, to the throne of Cabul, the youngest scion of Futteh Khan, and the inheritor of his power, aims at the consolidation of a dominion which some five and forty years ago his own headlong indiscretion, fatal to the life and soaring schemes of the minister, abruptly shattered: and mindful that in those times when the Kajar demanded tribute from Herat his host was beaten and repulsed by the Afghan troops, the fiery spirit of the Ameer does not shrink from a contest with Persia. But times are changed. Then the Persian and Pathan had the field to themselves; now the fine threads of European diplomacy are round them, and their every political movement agitates the giant States of the West. Still, many a coach and four has been driven through an Asiatic Treaty. Persia is indeed bound to refer her grievances against the Afghan State, *before* appealing to arms, to the British Government, and to endeavour to effect an arrangement; but events march quickly, and unless the negotiators of Teheran keep pace with them, the Persians may consider that the best way of keeping Dost Mahomed Khan out of Herat is not to allow him to enter, and to cause him to raise the siege. It may occur to them that this is the simplest plan of maintaining an independent State, subservient to their own Government, between the Persian and the Afghan boundaries; and whilst Lord Palmerston and the Russian Ambassador are discussing the matter in London, with occasional references across the Baltic, the Kajar and the Barakzai may have come to loggerheads.

In the meantime we hold that the course of the Indian Government is clear. We must act up to the letter and to the spirit of our treaties, be they advantageous to our present interests or not. We understand that the Native Vakeel who represents our Government at the Court of the Ameer has long since been recalled, and by this time must have received the despatches ordering him to retire to Cabul. Bound to counsel the Cabul Government not to give cause of offence to Persia, we cannot allow our representative to accompany an army besieging Herat. If Persia appeals to us we shall doubtless use our good offices to effect some adjustment. But having done so we are not responsible for the event; and the Persian Government has not shewn itself so observant of its own obligations that we should strain in its favour and against our other ally one tittle of a treaty, the practical effects of which have been adverse to British interests in Central Asia.

ENGLISH PRESS.

EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

(*From the Times, Sept.* 18.)

We published yesterday a most important report of the latest trials at Shoeburyness between artillery and armour, but the aspect of this question has been so repeatedly changed during the last few months that it will be best, before speaking of the recent experiments, to explain the position in which the case had been previously left. For some time the superiority appeared to be on the side of armour. The Warrior, which her 18 inches of teak and her 4½ inches of iron, was reputed substantially impregnable, and, as she was undoubtedly a seaworthy ship, the question seemed to be practically determined in favour of the defence. We had got a fine frigate, the sides of which it was thought no shot could pierce. But this conclusion was presently upset by a very simple experiment. After trying various kinds of ordnance and various kinds of projectiles, it was resolved to try the effect of increased charges of powder. Here there was no scientific invention at work. All that was done was to use a heavy charge with a heavy shot, and the result proved surprisingly effective. The "Warrior target"—a mass of wood and iron exactly equivalent to the broadside of the Warrior—was pierced by the shot thus propelled, so that the impregnability of such a defence was no longer to be deemed absolute. The only question was whether ordnance could be manufactured of strength sufficient to sustain these tremendous charges, and for that Sir William Armstrong's invention appeared to answer. Still, these results were only produced at certain distances and under certain conditions; while, excepting on board British ships, there was probably not a gun afloat which could produce such results at all.

However, the power of powder in sufficient quantity being thus ascertained, the first of the experiments on Tuesday last was comparatively uninstructive. It was simply a trial of the enormous Horsfall gun, and, as that immense piece of ordnance can carry at least 75 lb. of powder and throw a 300 lb. shot, there was no doubt of its capabilities. A single discharge sufficed for the experiment. The ball crashed right through iron and timber together, and would probably have pierced even a stronger target than the model of the Warrior. After what had been done, indeed, by a 150-pounder some months ago, there could be very little question of what a 300-pounder could accomplish. Whether such ordnance would be manageable at sea is another matter, but, at any rate, it might be mounted on fortifications, and would give a good account of any ironcased enemies.

The next experiments, however, resulted in demonstrations which were by no means so probable beforehand. It will, perhaps, be remembered that a decided difference was established very early in the controversy between the penetrating powers of solid shot and those of shell. Solid shot at one time failed, and at another time succeeded, against armour-plates, according to the modified conditions of the experiment; but shells failed absolutely and invariably. No shell could ever be driven through even a moderately thick plate of iron, and it was concluded, therefore, that this, the most dangerous and dreaded species of missile, could undoubtedly be kept out of a ship by a thin casing of armour. Accordingly, as the reduction of a ship's armour to the least possible weight was of great consequence, especially in small vessels, gunboats and other craft of the like description have been built in some countries with 2½-inch or 2-inch armour-plates, and considered practically shell-proof. On Tuesday, however, Mr. Whitworth entered the field with two 40-lb. pieces, a 12-pounder field-gun and a 70-pounder naval gun, for the service of which he had specially prepared some "flat-fronted hardened" shells. The 12-pounder, at 200 yards, presently sent these shells through a 2-inch plate, backed by a foot of timber, from which simple piece of evidence the conclusion is inevitable that vessels protected to that extent only are shell-proof no longer.

But in the trial of the 70-pounder an additional result was obtained. It has been suggested that if, instead of employing a given thickness of iron in one solid piece, the armour of a ship were divided into two plates, each of half that thickness, and these plates were separated by a certain space from each other, the resisting power of the structure might be much increased. The theory was that the first plate, though it would doubtless be pierced, would so deaden the force of the shot that the second plate would repel it; and, indeed, as regards solid shot, that question remains still undecided. With respect to shell, however, or rather Mr. Whitworth's shells, we are not left in doubt even on this point. The 70-pounder was trained against a target constructed on this principle of a double side. A strong oak frame, armed with 4-inch plates, was attached to a second plate to the depth of 2 inches; an interval of two or three feet being left between them. The shell from this gun, fired with 12lb. of powder only, pierced the outer side of the target completely, oak and iron together, which in itself would be a formidable result, "shattered it to pieces." We infer from this description that the inner side of the target was not actually pierced by the shell, but destroyed by the effects of its explosion.

We have thus learnt by one day's experiments that even four inches of iron upon nine inches of oak will not protect a vessel against shell discharged from a moderately-sized gun; and that more slightly armed vessels, like the majority of the American gunboats, may be effectually riddled by a light field-piece. It must be observed, too, that these effects have been produced on the present occasion by a rifled, and not a smooth-bore gun—a point considerable importance. The smooth-bore gun has the peculiar advantage of propelling its shot with extraordinary velocity for a short distance, after which the force of the ball is rapidly spent. Accordingly, the old 68-pounder of the Navy is relied upon as one of the most effectual weapons for smashing armour-plates within a rage of 200 yards, because the shot is heavy, and its velocity, under those conditions, half as great again as that of the bolt projected by a rifled cannon. But, on the other hand, though the rifled gun gives only this inferior velocity at first, the force of the ball is maintained unimpaired over a much longer range, and is, in fact, as great at 2,000 yards from the gun's mouth as at 200. Consequently if the results we have described had been produced by smoothing-bore guns they could only be considered applicable to short range practice, whereas now they may be considered to have a long ranges also. In point of fact, Mr. Whitworth, with a gun lighter than a common 68-pounder, and a very moderate charge of powder, could destroy by his shells at 2,000 yards' distance a vessel which would have been thought all but impregnable a short time ago.

These curious turns of fortune between artillerists and shipbuilders will enable us to look with less surprise than we might otherwise feel at the conflicting evidence supplied by the experience of the American war. One day we learn that an iron-clad vessel has defied a whole fleet, and by the next mail we are told that she has been destroyed by a wooden corvette. As a matter of fact, we believe that the Americans have not built a single ship which would be considered as fairly protected on this side of the Atlantic. They have gone to work with their navy, as they did with their army, and have thought far more of numerical show than actual efficiency. It is obvious, however, from what we see at home that a very slight and probable change of conditions would totally alter the result in any one of the contests described to us. As none of the ships on either side were in reality shot-proof, a little difference in the charge of powder, or in the rifling of the gun, or in the length of the range would account for all the contradictions of which we read. Some such anomalies, indeed, are incidental to the nature of the case. As the controversy stands at present, ships can undoubtedly be protected by iron armour from all but a particular kind of shell, and from all shot except such as are projected under certain conditions. That establishes beyond question the value of the new system of defence, but, as the conditions referred to can nevertheless be sometimes realized, the efficacy of the invention seems for the moment to disappear. That is now the position of the question between attack and defence, Mr. Whitworth's genius having just given a considerable lift to the attack.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

(*From the Times, Sept.* 16.)

ASHTON UNDER-LYNE, *Sept.* 13.

I AM afraid I did Stockport some injustice in my last by comparing it with Ashton, for, bad as was the state of things there, I find it here considerably worse. For some months past the work of relief has been left almost entirely to the board of guardians, who, with the whole responsibility thus cast upon them, have managed so far to keep the rate down to 1s. 6d. in the pound—not a very large increase on the ordinary rate of 1s. 0½d.—on a net rateable value of 154,058l. But for private benevolence, which has almost of necessity been largely called forth, the unemployed population must have been at the lowest pitch of misery. As it is, they have felt the pinch of the times more severely than in any other place. Steps are just now being taken to increase the means of relief, otherwise Ashton would deserve the reputation of being the worst cared-for town in the distressed districts. At present I hardly know whether I should say that there are two relief committees here or no committee, but for the practical purpose of saving the poor from starvation just at this moment Ashton is entirely without such an agency. In December last a committee was appointed and funds were raised in the town to the amount of 900l., which were distributed in the shape of bread, soup, and coal. By April this fund was exhausted, and no attempt made to raise a new one. Political and sectarian differences it appears run very high in the borough—so high indeed, that, as I am told, they were the main cause of this sudden stoppage. Luckily for the poor people whose desperate condition appears to have been a very secondary consideration with controversialists on both sides, the Lord Mayor shortly afterwards sent down to the Mayor of the town a first donation of 100l., which has been followed by other sums, amounting in all, I believe, to 700l. and this, from that time to the present, has been the only regular source to which the poor have had their small pittance from the Union eked out. It has been distributed, under the direction of the Mayor, by the relieving officers in the form of an addition of 25 per cent. to the Union relief, and paid along with it. This is the plan which is now being followed with what little remains of the London contribution. About a fortnight ago, either because the distress had increased so rapidly as to startle them for the consequences of their inaction, or from some other motive, a meeting was summoned of the millowners and principal inhabitants, at which a second committee was nominated. Ten gentlemen present put down their names for the handsome sum of 2,800l—one giving 1,000*l.*, and several others 500*l.* and other subscriptions were promised. But the causes which brought the first effort to a dead stop seem to have interfered materially with the progress of the second. In naming the committee all ministers of religion were by a formal resolution excluded from it. This naturally gave great offence, and the result is that the old committee, which everybody thought defunct, has suddenly asserted its existence, and is putting forward its claim for contributions. Their rival claims are not yet composed—nor can I say how they are likely to be, but between the two the people go on starving and the subscription list makes no advance. It was a false move, no doubt, to exclude the clergy from a work for which they ought, by their knowledge of the poor, to be peculiarly fitted. Their partiality, liability to imposition, and unbusinesslike habits, which are the reasons put forward for excluding them, might easily be corrected by the vigilance of other members of the committee, and for the sake of peace and unanimous action it would have been wiser not to throw such a slur upon them. About the local jealousies and sectarian antipostles which most probably lie at the bottom people at a distance will care nothing except to pronounce them disreputable alike to both parties when displayed on such an occasion. For the credit of the town, and for the sake of the suffering thousands at their doors, both sides ought to hang up their quarrels for the next six months, and confine their rivalries to the pressing work of relief. The distress is widening rapidly every week, and they will have enough to do to recover the valuable time which has been lost before winter is upon them. In Ashton, which is only a portion of a large manufacturing district, there are usually 10,933 hands employed in the cotton district, representing a population of close upon 22,000 persons. Of these 10,933 hands there are at present 3,395 altogether out of work, and 6,370 partially employed, making 9,765, or a population of 19,530 more or less dependent on relief, leaving only 1,228 hands, who, working on full time, may be supposed to be entirely independent for the present. The returns of the guardians give a little over 9,000 as the number dealt with by them, so that the existing means of relief does not reach half the persons who may be supposed to be in need of it, and there is a population of quite 10,000 who are either unrelieved altogether, or are dependent on private charity or their own resources. Were the whole of the 3,395 who are altogether out of work riched—as they are not—there would still remain a very large majority of the half-time workers unrelieved, some of whom are in a most miserable condition. Here is the field which lies waiting for a relief committee, even supposing that the cases dealt with by the union were adequately relieved, which I am sorry to say is far from being the case. The guardians have now about 9,000 cases on their books in the town, which they relieve at a cost of 480*l.* per week, and the number is increasing at the rate of 400 a-week. Their scale is 1s. per head per week, and 1s. extra where there is a family, for coals and such expenses. This in cases where no work is coming in, but where they supplement "half-time," they reckon on an average of 2s. per head—on the theory that people who are working require a more liberal died than the idlers. I am afraid the reasoning is fallacious, for it is a complaint I have often heard made, that strolling about the streets, or working in the open air, gives them a much more vigorous appetite than passing their days in the close, heated atmosphere of the mills. The principle I am bound to say is not carried out completely, for, though I saw many cases of the shilling scale, I do not remember above one or two families who were getting 2s. per head. Along with the parish relief is distributed a weekly instalment of the Lord Mayor's fund, which at present amounts to 84*l.* This is given in the shape of an addition of 25 per cent. to the parish relief, and the weekly income is thus brought up from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per head. There is a balance still remaining of 200*l.* of this fund—the right to which is a point in dispute between the two committees, but most probably it will be all spent before their strife is arranged. The only labour required by the guardians from the ablebodied men is oakum-picking, four hours a-day, although there is a large legacy lying idle in the bank, left some time ago for the maintenance of a public park, if the fund were only forthcoming for the purpose and laying out of the land. The times, perhaps, are not very favourable for getting over this preliminary difficulty, though the immense wealth of the district is capable of half-a-dozen such enterprises without being sensibly touched. It is a pity that the opportunity has not been taken to employ the operatives either in this or in some other public work, which would be of advantage to the town hereafter. The many respectable men who have been compelled to apply for relief feel deeply the degradation of being associated with common systematic paupers in such unprofitable labour. It will be seen that Ashton is a town which requires a good deal of stimulating. With no Relief Committee at their work—though this defect, it is to be hoped, will speedily be remedied,—and a Board of Guardians which acts on the principle that a shilling or fifteenpence a-head is all that is needed to buy food, firing, clothes, and pay rent, it is not to be wondered at that the condition of the population, generally speaking, is just one remove from actual starvation. I came across many families which had never applied for relief at all and were suffering the most extreme privation. I found a family of five—husband and wife and three children—living on five-shillings earned by one child—they had never received a farthing of assistance from any source; another family of nine—husband, wife, and seven children—were living on 10*s.* the united earnings of five of them. This was a very respectable house, but it had been stripped of almost every article of furniture, and not one of the whole nine had a change of clothing. They had dragged on for weeks without aid from any quarter. In another family of six there was 9*s.* 3*d.* coming in, but they had a hard landlord, and 3*s.* had to be paid out of it for rent, leaving them just 1*s.* a-head to purchase the necessaries of life. Among the overlookers there is an almost invincible repugnance, to making their appearance before the Board of Guardians, and some of these cases are the hardest I saw. One man who in full time earned 30*s.* a-week had sunk down gradually by short time and stoppage of looms in his department, first to 1*l.*, then to 10*s.*, and lastly to 4*s.* 6*d.* He has now been out of work altogether for a couple of months, with nothing coming in but 3*s.* a week earned by his eldest child. There are seven mouths to feed and he has just spent the last farthing of his savings, some 20*l.*, in keeping the wolf from the door. Another, an old man, who has been 47 years at work in the town, has had nothing coming in for the last 12 months, and is fast coming to the end of the savings of his life, which indeed would have been exhausted long ago but that one of his children brings in a few shillings each week. The masters here, as a rule, have done little or nothing for this class of men, and, as their honourable pride in most cases has prevented their applying to the Board of Guardians, they are suffering keenly. Among the Union cases, where there was nothing else coming in, I found very few departures from the shilling a-head scale. I don't think it would be at all an unfair estimate to say that the average income of those who receive relief, including the dole from the Lord Mayor's fund, is about 1*s.* 3*d.* per head—certainly not more, and in the great majority of the cases I saw it was less. It depended very much on the numbers of the family. For instance, I saw a family of seven who had 8*s.* 9*d.* among them—7*s.* from the parish and 1*s.* 9*d.* percentage from the Lord Mayor's fund—something short of 1*s.* 3*d.*, per head. The next family, five in number, had 7*s.* 6*d.*, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per head. In the same street were a man and his wife and three children receiving the same sum. They had been out of work for months, had pawned all their clothes, and most of their furniture had been sold for rent. For a long time the whole family had been sleeping on shavings, until a kind hearted millowner in the town had sent them a couple of beds. Their rent had run on again for nearly three months, and they were almost daily in expectation of another distress warrant. Many of the houses about here seemed to be in the hands of a particularly unfeeing proprietor—or agent at least,—but in other places I heard of instances of great consideration being shown to tenants who really had not the means of paying. I did not find, as I have said, very many cases where the parish got up to the higher scale which it professes to give where there is work. In a family of four, where there was 2*s.* 6*d.* coming in from short time, the parish allowance was 3*s.* 2*d.*, or 5*s.* 8*d.* in all—just 1*s.* 5*d.* per head. At least, if the working member of the family was credited for 2*s.*, it was at the expense of the other three, who had to exist on 1*s.* 2*d.* each. A widow and three girls had 1*s.* 7*d.* earnings supplemented by 3*s.* 2*d.* parish relief, or 1*s.* 2½*d.* each. The best case I came across was a woman with two children deserted by her husband, to whom the parish allowed 10*s.* What was the reason for this extra liberality I could not discover. These are a few out of many cases—all pretty much of the same character. The miserable poverty which they disclose, and the utter inadequacy, both in amount and extent, of the means of relief at present in operation are the strongest condemnation of those who would longer allow local squabbles to interfere with the establishment of an efficient committee. It is true that private charity has been practised here to a considerable extent. People with anything like hearts in their breasts have been compelled, as it were, to give, or to see the people starve at their doors, though there are some who appear to have gone through the trial with an uncommon degree of stoicism. A few of the masters have behaved with great liberality. One firm is paying 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week to each of their adult hands, and 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* to others who are under 16. Another firm is lending to their hands—but probably it means the same as giving—on the same scale; another is giving 1*s.* a-head. Bread soup, and coals are distributed by others. I have heard of as much as 30*l.* being given away at one mill in the course of a single week, and there is one gentleman in particular of whose good deeds I have heard in many a cottage, and who, though one of the noisiest and most implacable of the disputants I have mentioned, in the matter of generosity has set an example to his order which, if more extensively followed, would have saved them from much present and future reproach. For the new Committee 2,800*l.* was subscribed by 10 firms, which though it has not yet been added to, was a very respectable beginning. On the other hand, I have heard here of instances of mean selfishness which I could hardly have credited had they not been abundantly confirmed. We have been told a good deal about masters running their mills at a loss from mere philanthropic motives, and a few days ago I mentioned several considerations which would induce millowners not to close so long as there was a slight margin in prospect on either side. I had been told then that the determining consideration with some of them, who are large cottage proprietors, was the chance of getting their rents in, and that those who did run made a regular practice of stopping the week's rent out of the week's wages, however small they might be. I hardly believed it at the time, but I have heard of it so frequently, and have seen it carried out here to such an extent, that there can be no doubt of its being an important item in the calculations of some millowners. Here there is a firm of considerable antiquity and standing in the town—not new men struggling to a position—large proprietors of cottage property, which, though it only runs alternate weeks, deducts a fortnight's rent every pay-day, however small may be the pittance left. I was in a score, at least, of their cottages, and it was the same tale in every one of them. In one there was a family of three; the father had earned 8*s.*, and a week's rent had been taken from it, leaving them 1*s.* 5*d.* a-head—not more than they would have had on the parish scale of allowance. Close by was a family of seven—husband, wife, and five children. Two of the boys had earned 5*s.* 4*d.*, and a third had earned 12*s.*—15*s.* 4*d.* in all. From this their employers had stopped 7*s.* 4*d* for a fortnight's rent, leaving the nine just 8*s.* This man and his wife had been in the employment of the firm and had paid their rent for 14 years. In another cottage was a family of seven; the father and one of the boys had earned 9*s.*, out of which a week's rent had been stopped, leaving the seven 6*s.* 8*d.* for the week. In another house a fortnight's rent had been stopped out of 15*s.*, leaving only 2*s.* 4*d.* for eight—though, luckily, there was 8*s.* coming in from other quarters. From 9*s.* earned by a man who had a wife and four children, a week's rent had been deducted, leaving the six 5*s.* 9*d.* between them. There were plenty of these cases; and most of them were worse off at the end of a week's work than if they had turned out and gone to the parish. The chief end of their industry was to provide the rent for their employer. It was a rule never relaxed. If the earnings of the head of the family did not make up the requisite sum, the balance was taken from the wages of some other member of the family; and I have heard of hands not only going home with nothing, but having to borrow to make up a deficiency. The only case where the faintest compassion appears to have been shown was one in which there was three weeks' rent owing. Two boys were working at the mill, and their united wages just amounted to a fortnight's rent, with a penny over. With an unwonted flow of generosity they were allowed to retain this, and actually took it home as the product of their joint industry, the third week standing over until the next settling day. Their mother, who cried bitterly as she told me the tale, had been a tenant under these hard-hearted people for years, and had never been a week in arrear until the bad times. These gentlemen, though they have the reputation of being exceedingly wealthy, have never given a farthing in relief in any shape, and, probably, if they were reproached with it they would reply that they are giving charity in their own way, as it cannot be abused, and their hands if they deserted to the more profitable employment of oakumpicking would be stigmatized as demoralized paupers. Other firms, both here and elsewhere, act on the same plan, though, perhaps, none so rigidly and with such an utter want of feeling. In some places a week's rent only is exacted out of a fortnight's wages. If a part of the machinery is to be stopped, tenants who can, at least, earn enough to pay rent are always kept on in preference, and not unfrequently strangers will be turned